

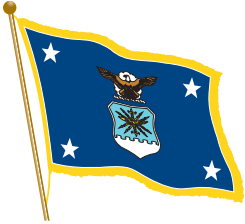
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE



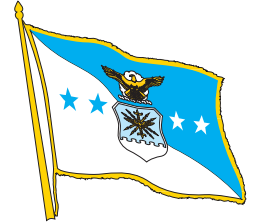
Security Cooperation *Strategy*



*Building Capacity
Integrating Capabilities*



THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC



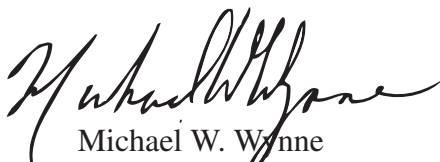
Foreword

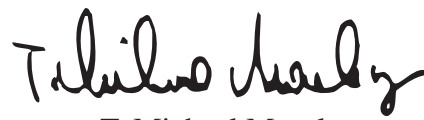
America's security cooperation activities must assure our allies and partners, dissuade potential adversaries, deter aggression and counter coercion, and contribute to the defeat of adversaries. We must build the capacity of allies and partner nations to support the United States' homeland defense, win the long war against terrorism, defeat irregular warfare threats, ensure regional stability, and influence the behavior of key nations. The USAF Security Cooperation Strategy does this by building, sustaining, and expanding relationships that are critical enablers for our expeditionary air and space forces conducting global operations and fighting the Global War on Terrorism. It builds future coalition partners by increasing contact, building confidence, improving capabilities, and developing compatible concepts of operations (CONOPS).

This Strategy uses the six USAF Distinctive Capabilities as the building blocks for increasing partnership capacity and integrating partner capabilities. It implements the Secretary of Defense's Security Cooperation Guidance and supports the Combatant Commanders' Security Cooperation Strategies by building allied and partner capabilities that complement and support the USAF's ability to provide our Combatant Commanders with 1) Air and Space Superiority, 2) Precision Engagement, 3) Rapid Mobility, 4) Global Attack, 5) Information Superiority, and 6) Agile Combat Support.

The Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) process and subsequent development of the QDR Execution Roadmaps provided critical information, perspective, and guidance that shaped this Strategy. The USAF Security Cooperation Strategy is a key tool that will focus Air Force international activities in support of the QDR Execution Roadmaps for Building Partnership Capacity and Irregular Warfare and DoD Directive 3000.05, *Military Support for Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction Operations*. Final guidance from the Deputy's Advisory Working Group, combined with this Strategy, will be the basis for detailed security cooperation country plans.

The Strategy presents an Airman's perspective and provides authoritative guidance to all Airmen conducting or supporting security cooperation activities and international contacts. It establishes an expanded base of air, space, and cyberspace power to attain National Defense Strategy goals by ensuring that America's Air Force provides our Joint Force Commanders a full spectrum of US and partner capabilities to use in support of national and regional politico-military objectives.


Michael W. Wynne
Secretary of the Air Force


T. Michael Moseley
General, USAF
Chief of Staff

Air Force Security Cooperation Strategy

Building Capacity, Integrating Capabilities

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The USAF Security Cooperation Strategy implements the Department of Defense (DoD) Security Cooperation Guidance and supports the Combatant Command (COCOM) Theater Security Cooperation Strategies. It provides authoritative guidance to all Air Force organizations—active, reserve, and Air National Guard—conducting or supporting security cooperation activities or international contact. All activities, with any foreign entity, must support the objectives described in this document. International activities that do not support these objectives should be terminated and the resources should be redirected to activities that support this strategy.

The Security Cooperation Strategy provides robust, top-level guidance to be used by Air Force leaders, staff organizations, and Air Force Component Headquarters (AFCHQ). It provides a strategy-to-task framework that links complementary partner capabilities to the DoD and Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) objectives they support. Security cooperation includes all military and defense related contacts. Examples include education and training, combined exercises, operational meetings, senior leader contact (O-6 and above), subject matter expert exchanges, foreign military sales, cooperative development, acquisition and technical interchanges, and scientific and technology collaboration.

This strategy guides the planning to create new partnerships and build partnership capacities to defend our homeland, help win the long war – the Global War on Terrorism – deter conventional threats, and defeat irregular warfare threats. The Air Force builds partnership capacity that directly complements the six USAF distinctive capabilities reflected in Air Force Doctrine Document One (AFDD 1):

Air and Space Superiority	Global Attack
Precision Engagement	Information Superiority
Rapid Mobility	Agile Combat Support

Partnership capacity is built on relationships. These relationships are constructed on a foundation of common interoperable systems, logistics and training, shared concepts of operation (CONOPS), organizational structures, doctrine, and most importantly, shared experiences and common threat perspectives. Interpersonal relationships, built over time, provide the strongest basis for action and produce the most fruitful Air Force-to-Air Force (AF-to-AF) relationships.

This strategy includes sixty country-specific strategies, one regional strategy, and a strategy for NATO. These specific strategies are included because they support national guidance and regional strategies, and provide the greatest potential air, space, and cyberspace capabilities that can be applied in a predictable fashion through a Combined Force Air Component Commander (CFACC) supporting a Combined Forces Commander. Some countries have potential to provide forces in

a global context, and others are uniquely important based on bilateral or regional significance. Countries without specific strategies still may be important to COCOMs, and the USAF will support contact and confidence activities with these countries as outlined in the GCC Theater Security Cooperation Strategies. While many countries have little or no indigenous air capacity or potential, as a member of the Joint team, Air Force Components will engage to support COCOM strategies with assigned forces to the best of their ability without an unacceptable reduction in force readiness. Component commander readiness impact assessments are particularly important when SC activities in support of one GCC could adversely affect the readiness of forces tasked against a plan in another GCC's area of responsibility.

The Deputy Under Secretary of the Air Force, International Affairs (SAF/IA), will develop detailed country plans to support the country strategies in this document. Air Force Component planners will provide input and coordination on these plans to ensure USAF and COCOM activities are synchronized and complementary. If Air Force Components are tasked by their GCCs to produce individual country plans, they will provide copies of these plans to SAF/IA. SAF/IA will distribute these plans to the appropriate USAF organization to ensure all activities or contacts support the goals and objectives of the DoD, the COCOMs, and the Air Force.

Headquarters Air Force, MAJCOMs, AFCHQs, A-Staff Directors, and Field Operating Agencies will review this document annually to ensure compliance and provide suggested changes to SAF/ IAG Workflow.

This document is an unclassified excerpt from the September 2006 USAF Security Cooperation Strategy (Secret), dated 11 September 2006.

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Air Force Security Cooperation Strategy

Building Capacity, Integrating Capabilities

PURPOSE

In an effort to build partnership capacity in a coherent manner, the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) issued the Defense Security Cooperation Guidance (SCG) in November 2005. The SECDEF directed each Combatant Command (COCOM), Defense Agency, and Service to develop an integrated strategy to achieve the Department's goals and objectives. The USAF Security Cooperation Strategy implements the SCG and supports the COCOM Theater Security Cooperation (TSC) Strategies.



AFGHANISTAN - Lt Col Tim Doty (second from left) discusses issues with members of the Afghan Air Corps aboard an AN-32 cargo aircraft. (USAF photo)

This document provides a robust, top level strategy for Air Force Component Headquarters (AFCHQ) and all other Air Force organizations. It provides authoritative guidance in a strategy-to-task decision-making framework. The USAF Security Cooperation Strategy includes USAF capability-based road maps for allies and partner nations. It integrates Air Force international programs, contacts, and activities to meet the overarching national security goals and objectives outlined in the SCG.

STRATEGIC CONCEPT

The Air Force delivers sovereign air, space, and cyberspace options for the defense of the United States and its global interests. As delineated in the 2006 QDR Report, today's geopolitical environment clearly demonstrates the imperative to develop, maintain, and expand international AF-to-AF partnerships to help achieve military and security objectives.

Capable partners who can join in coalition operations improve our ability to achieve the objectives and increase international legitimacy of the operations.

“...the United States works with or through others: enabling allied and partner capabilities, building their capacity, and developing mechanisms to share the risks and responsibilities of today's complex challenges.”

2006 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) Report, pg 88

As an established expeditionary force, the Air Force will continue to operate globally; across the homeland and interagency, inside long-term alliances, and within new partnerships and coalitions. Security cooperation activities serve as key enablers for our Expeditionary Air Force, foster enduring AF-to-AF international relationships, develop interoperable partner and friendly-nation military capabilities for self-defense and coalition operations, and help ensure peacetime and contingency

access to airspace and infrastructure. This Security Cooperation Strategy builds partner capacity that directly complements the six USAF distinctive capabilities reflected in Air Force Doctrine Document One (AFDD 1):

Air and Space Superiority
Global Attack
Precision Engagement
Information Superiority
Rapid Mobility
Agile Combat Support

USAF and international air force partners will provide these capabilities to support operations ranging from disaster relief to high intensity combat. They will support the Geographic and Functional Combatant Commanders through the CFACC.

Congress has directed that the Air Force “shall be organized, trained and equipped primarily for prompt and sustained offensive and defensive air operations.” (U.S.C. Title 10 Subtitle D Part I, Chapter 807, Section 8062(c)). As coalition participation in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) continues, the CFACC must know what capabilities to expect from our coalition partners. Ideally, the forces presented will be organized, trained, and equipped partner air forces capable of independent and/or complementary combat and humanitarian operations. This Strategy establishes the framework that ensures coalition air forces are ready and able to support the Combined Force Commander.

Country Plans: Air Force organizations may develop implementing plans in support of this strategy. SAF/IA will develop comprehensive country plans that focus all USAF resources on meeting the objectives defined in this strategy and the individual country roadmap. MAJCOMs and AFCHQ planners will also use this document to help produce any COCOM-directed

country plans in accordance with COCOM guidance. MAJCOMs and AFCHQs will forward country plans to SAF/IA for distribution to all appropriate USAF organizations and provide Headquarters Air Force (HAF)-level assistance as required to help the Air Component Commanders execute their plans in support of the COCOMs.

Assessments: Critical to any strategy is the ability to measure progress. To this end, the Air Force will collect data on the specific security cooperation activities and measure their contribution to meeting strategic goals and objectives. MAJCOMS, AFCHQs, the Air Staff, and other USAF organizations will report through COCOM data collection systems or the USAF Security Cooperation Knowledgebase, as appropriate, and provide direct responses to data calls from SAF/IA. Information not collected by the COCOM systems will be collected through the Knowledgebase. Operational assessment of partner capabilities and priority support requirements will be conducted through the USAF Partnering Forum. SAF/IA will work with OSD, COCOMs, and the other services to eliminate duplication of effort in data collection, assessments, and reporting. The Knowledgebase can be accessed at <http://afsck.af.pentagon.smil.mil/default.aspx>

SCOPE

The USAF Security Cooperation Strategy covers the full spectrum of security cooperation activities involving foreign military institutions. Security cooperation is defined in Joint Publication 1.02 as “all Department of Defense interactions with foreign defense establishments to build defense relationships that promote specific US security interests, develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide US forces with peacetime and contingency access to a host nation.”

Examples include training and combined exercises, operational meetings, contacts and exchanges, security assistance, medical and engineering team engagements, cooperative development, acquisition and technical interchanges, and scientific and technology collaboration.

This strategy provides authoritative guidance to all Air Force organizations—active, reserve, and Air National Guard (ANG)—conducting or supporting security cooperation activities or international contacts.

This document is a reference source used to guide all Air Force representatives participating in international activities. USAF principals should review the USAF country strategy, with its objectives and linkages, prior to international contacts and shape the interactions to support the DoD, COCOM and Air Force objectives.

All security cooperation activities will be tracked and reported using Air Force Security Cooperation Knowledgebase. SAF/IA is tasked to collect information on planned and completed SC activities. Execution agencies will provide data including event name, description, participants, funding sources, and linkages to USAF distinctive capabilities or DoD and COCOM objectives. SAF/IA will publish guidance to codify specific data requirements and reporting procedures.

THE AIR FORCE MISSION IN SECURITY COOPERATION

The 2006 QDR Report includes a charter to all defense organizations and Services to build partnership capacity.

Coalition partners are critical elements in the long war – the GWOT. We have entered an era of normalizing coalition operations across the Air Force. Rather than assuming a “go it alone” stance, or



TALLIL AIR BASE, Iraq - SMSgt. Don Dixon talks to a local family on the perimeter of the base during a visit to establish rapport with families living near the base. (USAF photo/MSgt Debbie Aragon)

seeing coalition partners as an afterthought, the Air Force will pursue capable and integrated partners with the capacity to make meaningful contributions to the application of air, space, and cyberspace power in support of US and Coalition objectives. To accomplish this, the USAF will work with our joint and interagency partners. The USAF must increasingly work more closely and effectively with allies and partners to promote interoperability and complementary concepts of operation (CONOPS) in support of COCOM requirements and operational tasking.

Strategy governs activities: Building partnership capacity involves an ongoing process of development, procurement, training, maintenance and other activities necessary to provide the warfighting commanders with the forces necessary to conduct operations. The USAF Security Cooperation Strategy focuses Air Force international activities on enabling international air force partners to contribute to winning the long war, defending their homelands, and countering irregular threats.

The Air Force has a Title 10 responsibility and receives appropriations to organize, train, and equip for prompt and sustained offensive and defensive air and space operations. Other Air Force funding sources include Title 50 (Intelligence) and Title 32 (National Guard). The Congress appropriates these funds to the Air Force to accomplish specific missions and functions. The Air Force will scrupulously ensure adherence to Congressional and executive guidance that support its budget authorities while constantly seeking opportunities to use USAF resources to support DoD and COCOM security cooperation objectives when these activities do not adversely affect the missions and capabilities supported by these USAF appropriations.

Congress appropriates a relatively small amount of Air Force funds specifically for the purpose of security cooperation. Specifically directed funds, such as International Military Education and Training (IMET) and the Foreign Military Financing Program (FMFP) are appropriated under Title 22 (Foreign Relations), directed through the Department of State and administered by the Air Force and other services. Other cooperative activities, such as cooperative armaments development, exercises and Air Force staff talks, are funded from research and development (R&D), procurement, or operations and maintenance resources only after the Air Force determines the execution of the particular international activity is the best way to promote Air Force missions.



“Our national security strategy is founded upon two pillars.”

“The first pillar is promoting freedom, justice, and human dignity - working to end tyranny, to promote effective democracies, and to extend prosperity through free and fair trade and wise development policies. Free governments are accountable to their people, govern their territory effectively, and pursue economic and political policies that benefit their citizens. Free governments do not oppress their people or attack other free nations. Peace and international stability are most reliably built on a foundation of freedom.”

“The second pillar of our strategy is confronting the challenges of our time by leading a growing community of democracies.”

President Bush
2006 National Security Strategy

The Air Force is the executive agent for Air Force-related procurement of hardware and training through the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) programs. The Air Force receives FMS administrative funding (collected from FMS customers and managed by the Defense Security Cooperation Agency) to carry out this responsibility.

KIRKUK AB, Iraq - Capt Anthony Brim instructs Iraqi Air Force pilots. (USAF photo/SSgt. Kristina Barrett)

AIR FORCE DISTINCTIVE CAPABILITIES

The USAF is an Expeditionary Air Force that operates in a global, coalition-based environment in support of the National Command Authority and Combatant Commanders. Security cooperation activities serve as key components to enable expeditionary operations, build international relationships, develop interoperable partner and friendly-nation military capabilities for self-defense and coalition operations, and provide forces with peacetime and contingency access and en route infrastructure. In supporting the DoD objectives and the COCOM strategies, the Air Force will pursue interoperable partnership capabilities that complement the six Air Force distinctive capabilities:

- ◆ **Air and Space Superiority:** The ability to control what moves through air and space to ensure freedom of action
- ◆ **Attack:** The ability to engage targets anywhere, anytime, to hold any adversary at risk
- ◆ **Rapid Mobility:** The ability to rapidly position forces anywhere in the world to ensure unprecedented responsiveness
- ◆ **Precision Engagement:** The ability to deliver desired effects with minimal risk and collateral damage to deny sanctuary to the adversary
- ◆ **Information Superiority:** The ability to control and exploit information to the Nation's advantage to ensure decision dominance
- ◆ **Agile Combat Support:** The ability to create, protect, and sustain air and space forces across the full range of military operations

Few air forces have the capacity to match the USAF in any of these. Yet many have niche capabilities that can complement USAF capabilities, enable operations and reduce the demand on stressed US forces and units.

"Long-standing alliance relationships will continue to underpin unified efforts to address 21st century security challenges."

2006 QDR Report, pg 87

BUILDING PARTNERSHIP CAPACITY



OVER IRAQ - KC-135, F-15E, F-117, F-16, British GR-4 Tornado and Australian F/A-18 Hornet aircraft fly over the desert. (USAF photo/MSgt. Ron Przysucha)

Partnership capacity is built on relationships. These relationships are built on common interoperable systems and the associated logistics, training, CONOPS, organizational structure, philosophy, and ultimately, in doctrine. In addition, interpersonal relationships built over time have forged strong AF-to-AF relationships. Young international officers attending USAF pilot training not only learn to fly,

but they meet their contemporaries in the USAF and learn about the USAF culture. In addition to learning common CONOPS, tactics, techniques and procedures, foreign students gain exposure to American culture and democratic institutions, the ideals of human dignity, basic human rights, civilian control over the military, and the freedoms available in the United States. As these officers rise through the ranks, they continue to have opportunities to work together, attend professional military education, participate in exchange programs, exercise together, and remain in contact. Operating common equipment, sharing operational experiences and engaging through bilateral and multinational exercises are foundations of relationships that promote interoperability, partnership, and mutual support.

By applying key security cooperation tools, Air Force organizations can establish contact, build confidence, and develop and expand partnership capabilities. In some

“Shaping the choices of major and emerging powers requires a balanced approach, one that seeks cooperation but also creates prudent hedges against the possibility that cooperative approaches by themselves may fail to preclude future conflict. A successful hedging strategy requires improving the capacity of partner states and reducing their vulnerabilities.”

2006 QDR Report, pg 30

countries with more advanced technologies and industries, these relationships can expand to benefit both countries from shared technology in advanced weapon system developments and to provide the support infrastructure needed to sustain these systems. These tools may also be used in conjunction with supporting partners to leverage or influence the priority countries identified in the SCG.



NEW AL MUTHANA AB, Iraq - Brig Gen David Eidsaune and Maj Gen Kamal Barzanjy cut the ribbon at a formal ceremony opening New Al Muthana Air Base on March 7, 2006. (USAF photo/MSgt Will Ackerman)

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES AND GLOBAL TOOLS

As the USAF seeks to develop partnership capacity in the six distinctive capability areas, the Air Force uses a number of tools that provide opportunities to establish long-term relationships. These relationships are the foundation for building the partnership capacity that supports the six distinctive capabilities.

◆ **Air Force Coalition and Irregular Warfare Center of Excellence:** The Air Force established a Coalition and Irregular Warfare Center of Excellence at Nellis AFB, NV. This Center will (1) assess, prioritize and build relevant coalition air capabilities and capacities in support of AFCHQ TSC efforts; (2) increase relevance of air general purpose forces (GPF) for irregular warfare in partnership with MAJCOMs; and (3) focus on GWOT at the operational and tactical levels. This focus will include such areas as doctrine, CONOPS, C2, Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTPs), and interoperability; assessing, advising, assisting and learning; and synchronization of schedules, exercises, training and TSC events. The Center supports the Building Partnership Capacity and Irregular Warfare QDR Roadmaps, and will improve Irregular Warfare capabilities, increase air and space partner capability and capacity, and synchronize global USAF, SOCOM (AFSOC), and GCC Theater Security Cooperation and coalition activities.

◆ **International Affairs Specialist (IAS) Program:** The Air Force's IAS program is the Air Force component of the DoD Foreign Area Officer Program and is designed to deliberately develop a cadre of Airmen with insight on political-military affairs, foreign language proficiency, and cultural

understanding of the countries in which the Air Force may operate. IAS officers employ their unique combination of skills to understand the specific regional context in which air and space power may be applied, integrate this understanding into plans and operations, and build effective relationships with our global partners; relationships that are critical enablers for our Expeditionary Air and Space Force.

◆ **Language Training and Cultural Awareness:** Airmen require a robust set of linguistic, regional and cultural competencies to communicate effectively across cultures and develop partner capabilities. Culturally and linguistically competent airmen who understand the economics, historical and political processes, cultural, and regional issues can influence outcomes in support of US national security objectives. The Air Force is focusing on identifying the operational needs, recruiting, training, retaining and promoting Airmen to supply and grow these competencies, and realigning and optimizing the institutions to sustain and use these skills. SAF/IA, AF/A1 and AETC are developing expertise to support coalitions and build partnership capacity by using a variety of programs, such as



BAGHDAD, Iraq - SSgt Raymond Hardson plays soccer with an Iraqi boy in the International Zone. (USAF photo/SrA Desiree N. Palacios)

the International Affairs Specialist Program, the Regional and Cultural Studies Center being stood up at Air University, study abroad and in-country immersion programs and AETC's Advanced Distributed Learning System platform for Country Familiarization Training Modules.

◆ **Combat Aviation Advisors (CAA):**

The 6th Special Operations Squadron assesses, trains, advises, and assists foreign aviation forces. These advisors combine language skills, cultural expertise, and regional/political knowledge with advanced weapons skills and technical excellence in air combat, medical support, logistics, and operations. Combat Aviation Advisors are at the leading edge in building partnership capacity from a minimum capability to air combat proficiency.

◆ **Stability, Security, Transition and Reconstruction (SSTR):**

- **Legal:** Legal teams provide key expertise and aid in fostering the concepts of “civilian control of the military” and “the rule of law.” Subject matter expert exchanges, conferences and staff visits promote contact and confidence in countries and regions that may not permit the entrance of armed forces.

- **Chaplain:** Our Chaplains use meetings, conferences and other international fora to establish contact and build confidence with potential partners.
- **Security Forces:** Airfield security is critical to Air Force operations. While that function is generally performed by USAF security forces at USAF facilities, partnership capacity to perform this function, either in conjunction with US security forces or as the host nation, is critical to coalition action. Military training teams, subject matter expert exchanges and field exercises can build partnership capacity while enhancing the expertise of USAF security forces.
- **Medical:** Medical training teams, subject matter expert exchanges and medical exercises in foreign territories provide significant benefits. In addition to providing US medical teams with field conditions for training, they can gain access to nations and locations where armed forces would normally be excluded, enhancing US credibility, providing humanitarian assistance, and building contact and confidence. Medical teams will also seek to develop partners' capacity to plan for, detect, and respond to a pandemic influenza.

TUNISIA - Air Force medical specialists and Tunisian military physicians perform trauma surgery on a goat as part of a refresher course for surgeons during Exercise MEDLite 2006 at Kharrouba Air Base. (USAF photo/SSgt Elizabeth Concepcion)





KIRKUK AB, Iraq - Firefighters from the 506th Expeditionary Civil Engineer Squadron and the Iraqi Air Force battle a pit fire during training. (USAF photo/SrA Angelita Collins)

- **Civil Engineering:** Red Horse and other civil engineering teams provide critical support to the warfighter. They also possess the capability to provide significant humanitarian assistance through training and exercises in concert with partners. While training in realistic field conditions, such teams, under certain circumstances, contribute to local infrastructure, assist partners and build contact and confidence.

BAGRAM AB, Afghanistan - SSgt. Tristan Schinzel maneuvers a 60-K loader into position to upload the first air drop supplies destined for Pakistan. (USAF photo/Capt. James H. Cunningham)



• **AFOSI:** AFOSI is a field operating agency, accountable to the SECAF, under direction and guidance of the Inspector General of the Air Force (IG). It is a combat-ready military organization that provides the Air Force a wartime capability to conduct, in hostile and uncertain environments, counter-threat operations to find, fix, track, and neutralize enemy threats. It is the Air Force's focal point for working with US and foreign national law enforcement and security services in order to provide timely and accurate threat information in all environments. It also performs as a federal law enforcement agency with responsibilities for conducting criminal investigations, counterintelligence and specialized investigative activities, protective service operations, and integrated force protection for the Air Force.

- **Logistics:** No military force can conduct operations without logistics. Air forces require food, fuel, spare parts, weapons and other materiel critical to these operations. Subject matter expert exchanges, military training teams, and field exercises can be used to build partnership capacity and foster interoperability while enhancing the experience of USAF logistics teams and personnel.

◆ **State Partnership Program:** The State Partnership Program is executed through the National Guard Bureau and strives to improve military interoperability between the US and partner nation forces, demonstrate military subordination to civil authorities, demonstrate military support to civil authorities, assist with the development of democratic institutions, foster open market economies to help develop stability, and project and represent US humanitarian values. Elements of the Air National Guard support and participate in professional military education, command and control command post exercises, small unit exchanges, consequence management, environmental management and education, military and civilian medical exchanges, public affairs, search and rescue, emergency preparedness, counter drugs, humanitarian construction, border control, and senior leader/civil leader development.

◆ **Intelligence Cooperation:** Intelligence Cooperation is integral to this Security Cooperation Strategy. Intelligence relationships provide a means of unique access to data the US might otherwise be unable to obtain and expand the opportunity to influence the development of a common regional assessment. Intelligence is often the initial contact leading to broader, more comprehensive relationships. Intelligence cooperation requires partner capabilities and capacity to not only defend itself, but also support US global and regional objectives. The Director of National Intelligence's (DNI) National Intelligence Strategy also establishes objectives for international relationships. The USAF is a member of the Intelligence Community. USAF intelligence cooperation activities shall



BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA - SrA Jocelyn Campbell from the Maryland ANG gives a woman information to go with her new glasses as part of humanitarian efforts. (US Army photo/Spec. Loni Kingston)

be coordinated with the GCC and HAF to prioritize and synchronize engagements with both the DoD and DNI objectives.

◆ **Exchange Programs:** Exchanges between the USAF and our allies and foreign partners serve as force multipliers by promoting mutual understanding and trust, enhancing interoperability, strengthening AF-to-AF ties, and developing long-term personal and professional relationships. USAF exchanges encompass two basic programs, the Defense Personnel Exchange Program (DPEP) and the Joint Security Cooperation and Education Training (JSCET) exchange program. DPEP is divided into four exchange programs: The Defense Intelligence Personnel Exchange Program (DIPEP), the Administrative and Professional Exchange Program, the Engineer and Scientist Exchange Program (ESEP), and the Military Personnel Exchange Program (MPEP). JSCET exchange programs, requirements, and limitations are derived from the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) and

serve as the predominant source for international professional education with air force partners. Depending on the type of activity, JSCET exchanges may be funded using IMET, FMFP, host country FMS, or COCOM resources. Professional Military Education and Unit exchanges build professionalism, relationships, and interpersonal contact. Unit exchanges validate, test, exercise, and/or complement interoperability capabilities; provide foreign participants opportunities for informal mission training, orientation, observation, or familiarization of USAF CONOPS and systems; improve AF-to-AF relationships; and increase mutual understanding of USAF values, operational constructs, doctrine, tactics, and techniques. In FY2005, the USAF educated 1,580 students from over 80 countries and exchanged 311 personnel with 39 countries.

◆ **International Education and Training:**

Developing partner air force complementary capability demands AF-to-AF and multinational professional military education and training. The USAF educates and trains more than 8,500 partner air force members each year through developmental education, professional military education, language training, medical training, command and control training, logistics, maintenance, and flying training courses.

The USAF also serves as the executive agent for the Defense Institute for Medical Operations, and the Defense Language Institute English Language Center. The USAF focus is on expanding the international training capacity to enable our coalition partners to defend their borders, fight and win the GWOT, and support mutual security objectives.

◆ **Bilateral and Multinational**

Exercises: The USAF cultivates alliances and partnerships through bilateral and multinational exercises with over 60 countries annually. Red Flag remains one of the premier combat training exercises involving joint US forces and air forces from around the world. Air Warrior, Blue Flag, and Maple Flag are additional multinational exercises that assist in building partnership capacity. These exercises refine CONOPS and build proficiency to ensure the USAF provides the COCOMs and AFCHQs, through the CFACC, the most capable air forces to conduct multinational/coalition operations.

◆ **International Air and Trade Shows:**

Organized primarily for promoting sales of aerospace and other defense products, these venues also assemble senior defense, air force, and industry officials from around the world. Thus, they offer an opportunity for senior leader contacts and interaction.



*CAMP RUSTAMIYAH, Iraq
- MSgt James Trefurt leads
Iraqi soldiers in physical
training. (USAF photo/SrA
Brian Ferguson)*

Synchronizing efforts between US Government (USG) officials, US defense industry representatives, and senior foreign officials ensures that allied, partner, and friendly nations are properly and appropriately equipped to provide for their own internal—and, in some cases, regional—security.

- ◆ **Senior Leader Contacts:** Bilateral and multilateral meetings between senior USAF and defense and air force counterparts are absolutely critical to building partnership capacities and maintaining strong ties that ensure continued interoperability. Requirements are introduced, discussed, and subsequently staffed for analysis, prioritization, and validation. Such contacts and activities provide clear demonstrations of our institutional commitment to partner air forces—and ultimately, to the partner nations—around the world. Contacts will reflect DoD guidance and COCOM and USAF strategies.

- ◆ **Technology Transfer and Disclosure:** International cooperation facilitates the sharing of advanced military technology with partner nations. The authority to disclose classified and controlled unclassified information to partner nations and international organizations is closely aligned with the recipient's ability to effectively safeguard technology, goods, services, and munitions from transfer to nations whose interests are inimical to the US. USG disclosure decisions are guided by National Security Decision Memorandum 119 (NSDM 119) and National Disclosure Policy 1 (NDP-1), Executive Order 12958, and the AECA. Technology transfer and disclosure decisions are pursuant to FMS, Direct Commercial Sales (DCS), International Cooperative Research and Development (ICR&D), MPEP, foreign military training, foreign national visits, and combined exercises and operations. The USAF is committed to promoting interoperability and building close relationships with our coalition partners by finding the right balance between sharing and protecting information and technology.

UNITED KINGDOM - Secretary of the Air Force Michael W. Wynne greets members of the Pakistan Air Force during his visit to the Royal International Air Tattoo in England. (USAF photo/MSgt Chuck Roberts)



◆ Unmanned Aerial Systems:

- **Strike Platforms:** The capability to strike an adversary from the air is a distinctive capability of airpower. RQ-1 and MQ-1 Predator A have been very effective performing Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) and strike missions in Iraq and Afghanistan. These platforms, along with the MQ-9 Predator B, provide an unprecedented combination of persistent surveillance and precision strike capability. They can be the foundation for building a network-centric approach to effectively counter insurgency in remote, undeveloped, or ungoverned territories. Collaboration with key partners will increase capability and interoperability and build the partnership capacity needed for coalition operations when called for by the CFACC/JFACC.
- **Reconnaissance Platforms:** Monitoring ungoverned territories and borders, tracking enemy combatants and collecting timely reconnaissance data are increasingly important. Unmanned platforms reduce the cost, risk, and tedium of these reconnaissance missions. Collaborative developments in this arena will reduce the cost, while



BALAD AB, Iraq - A1C Jason Henry and SSgt Paul Rudolph attach the radome to an MQ-1 Predator unmanned aerial vehicle. (USAF photo/Maj Robert Couse-Baker)

enhancing internal, regional, and global capabilities. Building capabilities within partner countries will reduce their vulnerability to internal and external threats, criminal and terrorist groups, and natural calamities. Common systems and communications protocols will ensure that partner countries will be able to make substantive contributions to coalition actions. These capabilities, their associated infrastructure, and the relationships built around them can significantly enhance partnership capacity and contribute to the needs of the Combined/Joint Force Air Component Commander (CFACC/JFACC).



TALLIL AB, Iraq - SSgt James Ellis adjusts the camera in a Desert Hawk. (Courtesy photo)

◆ **Light Combat Aircraft:** Relatively few countries need the combat capability or firepower associated with an F-15 or F-22. Many, however, face threats from insurgents, criminals, or political terrorists. In the past, such needs were addressed through armed A-37 aircraft, a derivative of the T-37 trainer. Future light combat capabilities, ranging from an armed variant of the T-6 trainer aircraft to armed unmanned platforms, could satisfy this requirement. These capabilities, their associated infrastructure, and the relationships built around them can augment a nation's attack capability while building the partnership capacity needed for coalition operations, without unnecessarily escalating regional arms races or adversely affecting a regional balance of power. In addition to meeting individual national requirements, this type of platform could lay the foundation for regional cooperation as envisioned in SOUTHCOM's proposed Regional Aircraft Modernization Program (RAMP).

◆ **Technology to Enhance Capability:** The USAF has historically been a leader in developing and applying new technologies to the challenges of airpower. Scientific and technical cooperation with other technologically advanced countries promotes common solutions, enhances interoperability, shares development costs, accelerates the advancement of the technological base, and builds military industrial capacity and combat capability. These efforts include grants to international researchers, contacts between USAF and international laboratories and scientists, personnel exchanges, evaluation and procurement of technologies and systems developed and produced by partners, and participation in weapon system development programs. The goal is to maintain the USAF technological edge over our adversaries while building partnership capability that is fully interoperable with USAF systems.



MANAS AB, Kyrgyzstan - SrA Robin Cunningham demonstrates the mechanical arm of an explosive ordnance disposal robot for Kyrgyz emergency responders. (USAF photo/Master Sgt. Lance Cheung)

◆ **Light Regional Transport:**

Humanitarian Relief and Logistical Support are two critical needs in many parts of the world. For more than 50 years, the C-130 family of transports and its commercial derivatives have provided tactical airlift for more than 60 countries. Airlift enables rapid mobility needed in both combat and humanitarian assistance missions; yet many countries either cannot afford the C-130, or do not require the lift capacity this aircraft offers. As the USAF and Army develop a new, lighter transport, these capabilities can become the basis for international cooperation. Smaller nations can provide tactical lift for their own ground forces, contribute to regional logistical needs, and respond to humanitarian relief missions without having to call on USAF airlift capabilities.

The SCG lists a series of activities that support the DoD themes and objectives. While the SCG lists general categories of security cooperation activities, the Air Force has a number of specific tools and methods we consider key security cooperation enablers for developing partner capabilities. These tools can be found in the Knowledgebase.

◆ **Joint Strike Fighter:** Operating common combat aircraft is a cornerstone of many relationships. Partnership and other participation in the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter development program will dramatically strengthen the ties that bind air forces together. The technological, industrial, economic, logistical and operational links (to include training and requisite information sharing) inherent in a program of this magnitude will provide the centerpiece of the AF-to-AF relationship for the next 40 years.



BANGKOK, Thailand - Volunteers organize a sea of relief supplies between two hangars at the international airport. (USAF photo/MSgt Michael Farris)

◆ **Space Cooperation:** Space capabilities are always forward deployed, global in nature, and benefit from geographically distributed mission ground systems. The large investment in research and development and acquisition, and the tremendous analytical burden required to exploit the vast amounts of data from space systems, offer huge potential for collaboration with capable, reliable partners. Additionally, most space-enabled capabilities can be shared with our allies, such as precise position, navigation and timing, missile warning, space situational awareness, and weather without diminishing capability for our own troops. While current MILSATCOM systems with limited bandwidth are a notable exception, they offer other opportunities for collaboration, to include mutual support arrangements and potential for joint development of new, more capable systems. Space-enabled capabilities are essential to successful network-centric coalitions and enable interoperability across a spectrum of capabilities. Through space cooperation, the US seeks to build the capacity of our allies through cooperative

partnerships, and learn from their unique capabilities, approaches and perspectives. Thus, space cooperation both reflects and reinforces the broader political and military cooperation between the US and allies.

AIR FORCE ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Deputy Under Secretary of the Air Force, International Affairs (SAF/IA) is responsible for coordinating development of the USAF Security Cooperation Strategy and overseeing its execution with support from other Headquarters Air Force organizations, Major Commands (MAJCOMs), USAF component commands to either geographic or unified COCOMs, and the Air National Guard (ANG). All agencies are invited and encouraged to visit the Air Force Security Cooperation Knowledgebase and read the full version of the Air Force Security Cooperation Strategy. The Strategy is a must-read for any USAF agency planning, conducting or coordinating international activities, and the Knowledgebase is an invaluable tool for anyone engaged in these activities.

“...to build partnership capacity, achieve unity of effort, and adopt indirect approaches to act with and through others to defeat common enemies - shifting from conducting activities ourselves to enabling partners to do more for themselves.”

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COUNTRY STRATEGY FORMAT

The role of any strategy is to link outcomes with the resources and actions taken to achieve them. The DoD and COCOM objectives are addressed through the development of capabilities corresponding to one or more of the USAF distinctive capabilities. Country strategies for the 60 countries and two regional organizations are available in the classified version of this strategy, located in the Knowledgebase, and reflect DoD and COCOM objectives, translated through the prism of the USAF distinctive capabilities into WAYS and MEANS that can be executed by the Air Force.

- ◆ **ENDS:** These are reflected in the six distinctive Air Force capabilities, identified at three levels (Internal, Regional and Global), and a timeframe (1-5 years, 10-15 years, and 20-25 years).
- ◆ **WAYS:** These are the key tools to be used to build partnership capacity and Air Force capabilities in the country. They are listed in Appendix 8, DoD and USAF Security Cooperation Tools. These tools will be expanded on in subordinate plans (that support this strategy) to address the individual activities and milestones.
- ◆ **MEANS:** These are the resources available for conducting security cooperation activities with the country. They may include the USG resources appropriated for this purpose (i.e. FMFP, IMET, ICR&D) or the resources available from the country to support the process (i.e. country economic base).

The Air Force Security Cooperation Knowledgebase will be used to consolidate and track the strategy-to-task linkages for security cooperation. The Knowledgebase is a central repository for security cooperation related information and provides insight into security cooperation activities. This secure, web-based tool will be expanded to track activities and their relationships to security cooperation goals and objectives. Within the Knowledgebase will be an activities database that will collect information on activities, to include the activity type, a description, country, timeframe, funding and linkages to the objectives. This information will be assessed periodically and reported in compliance with DoD directives. Subsequent direction will detail the reporting process. The URL for this site is: <http://afsck.af.pentagon.smil.mil>.

The Regional Chapters include 60 country strategies, plus strategies for NATO and Central America (as a region). These countries were identified as having the greatest potential to contribute air, space and cyberspace capabilities to partner security or to a coalition. The USAF, primarily through the Air Force components, will also work with other countries to promote contact, build confidence and achieve any specific COCOM objectives related to those countries.

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Information on Air Force Security Cooperation
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